FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Edgewood Folks. erienn Institute—Exhibetics, on Opera Mouse—Dreams. Booth's Theatre-Pirate of Penance. Grand Opera Mouse-Tie New Maylaleo. Haverly's Theatre-Carnen. Baverly's Pitth Avenue Theatre-The Tourists Moster & Blat's Concert Bull-Concert Madison Square Theatre-Hard Kirks Metropolitan Concert Hall, Broadway, 7th av., and flate Rible's Gorden—Around the World'in Sigley Daja. New York Aspartium—Girofte-Girofte. San Fennelsco Ministrels.—Broadway and 20th st. Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Plante. Union Square Theatre-Sultan of Morks. Windsor Theatre-Tell Thousand Miles Away

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful socializing by all who are extractly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Fres-idential curvass of 1890 THE SON will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-Heving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power. Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense and patriotism

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of Tax Wanger Sus. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us we will send Twe Wasser Son to clubs, or single sub ribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents for three onthe from date of their subscription.

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

Blaine to Garfield.

The day after the Maine election, Mr. BLAINE was at his wit's ends to account for the unexpected and astounding result in some way that would satisfy his political friends outside of the State whom he had misled by predictions of an overwhelming Republican victory. He finally hit upon the ingenious device of sending GARFIELD a long telegram through the Associated Press In this despatch he alleged that in the four days preceding the election the managers of the Democratic campaign beyond the boundaries of Maine bought up 3,000 Republican voters at an expense of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in cash.

This is an average of 600 voters in every Congress district, and the price paid for these Republicans was, according to BLAINE's story, about \$30 per head. The first thing that will arrest the attention of everybody outside of Maine is BLAINE's opinion of the moral character of the rank and file of his party in the State where he has been the most trusted leader for the past twenty years. It will be borne in mind that this estimate of the character of his followers will remain the same whether his tale is true or false. If this number of Republicans were bought at the polls, there stands the fact. If, on the other hand, BLAINE has slandered his fellow citizens, he still means to have it believed that his party in Maine is so corrupt that such a number of Republicans could have been pur-

chased if the money had been there. Mr. BLAINE ought to know the Republican party in his own State very thoroughly. He bore an active share in forming it. He has done more than any other man to train it. If it has become so utterly debauched that many thousands of its members can be purchased with money at the ballot boxes. this disgraceful fact is mainly due to his discipline and practice as its chief leader.

Nevertheless, while we do not question BLAINE'S qualifications for forming an opinion of the moral qualities of the Republican party of Maine, we don't believe the marvellous statement he telegraphed to GARFIELD. It was not Democratic money that wrought this change, but a profound popular determination to correct the Electoral Fraud of 1876, combined with a desire to get rid of the political domination of JAMES G. BLAINE, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, and their sub-lieutenants.

That Beltzhoover Forgery.

The resort to the bloody shirt to cover GARFIELD's infamous personal record and the crimes against liberty and honesty which make up the history of his party under GRANT and HAYES, does not appear, from the latest returns, to have been successful. But we are inclined to think that the basest attempt to sustain the howl about "Southern intolerance" was the production of an alleged letter from Mr. BELTZHOOVER, a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania, which turns out to have been forged for the occasion by the compatriots of Madison Wells, John Sherman, and JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The letter appears to have been produced by a fellow of very low character, living beyond Mr. BELTZHOOVER'S district, but having a promising brother in the Treasury Department, under the aforesaid honest JOHN SHERMAN of Louislana fame. It contained a statement that BELTZHOOVER had not introduced a certain pension bill because the Democrats were not disposed to grant pensions to Union soldiers, and the "rebel Brigadier" at the head of the Senate committee was particularly "averse." This statement is false as well as forget. The Democrats have been far more liberal in the matter of pensions than the Republicans were in their day, and have been frequently denounced for it by the Republican press as demagogues endeavoring to buy the favor of the Union soldiers by a lavish and unjust appropriation of the public money. Mr. BELTZ-HOOVER has served only one term, but in that time he has more than once attracted attention by his rare common sense, and it was simply impossible for him to have written gratuitously a false and foolish letter like this. It was, therefore, no surprise when he branded it as a forgery. That It is a forgery is perfectly evident from | politician, and is endowed with the faculty comparison of the fac similes of this of making as much noise as anybody else in letter and another, admitted to be genuine, which were published in the Tribune. But forgery must by this time seem like a very familiar weapon of owence to the skilled hands who employed it to defeat the will of the nation in 1876, and to make the title by which they now hold one hundred and six thousand offices belonging to their opponents.

But suppose the letter were both genuine and true-whereas it is both forged and false-what would it prove? It would prove simply that the Republicans who framed the pension laws had framed them so carelessly or so illiberally that whole classes of to a Democratic Congress for the justice which had been denied them during eighteen years of Republican ascendancy. The BELTZ- stantial prosperity. MOOVER letter is not only a forgery, but a

very clumsy one. It can injure nobody but the forgers and the party which foolishly adopt their work.

A Bishop who is Reasonably Auxious.

The pastors of the city churches are now back in their pulpits, and the editors of the religious papers are again at work after the invigoration of their summer's vacation. The late storms have had an equinoctial look, and from this time forth we may expect autumn weather, in which none of us can find excuse for neglect of work on account of depressing heat. The summer is over, and the time for the beginning of the active religious campaign has come.

There will be much to withdraw the thought of the people from the eternal concerns to whose serious consideration the Church invites them. From now until the 2d of November, politics will be the uppermost subject in all men's minds, and such of their attention as is not spent on the political situation will be chiefly directed to their business interests. Everybody engaged in mercantile affairs is looking forward with the greatest eagerness to material success this autumn. All are filled with hopes of making money, for the business outlook is very cheering.

The churches, the ministers, the evangelists, the religious papers, and the zealous laymen will therefore need to use their best efforts to push on the cause of religion when there is so much to divert men's thoughts from it. Moreover, there is arrayed against them an enemy which was never so strong and so aggressive as it is now. It is the enemy of unbelief.

The skepticism of the present is not of the scoffing kind. It is not the result of indifference to religious questions, nor does it come of a trifling habit of mind; but it is serious, radical, intelligent, and sincere. It is also pervading all classes of the community from top to bottom, and extends over Europe as well as America. If the Rev. ED-WARD E. HALE is to be believed, and if we may accept as signs the frequent outcropping of liberal opinions among orthodox theologians, this prevailing skepticism has taken hold of the minds of many of the ministry themselves, and they are trimming and prevaricating, and are at a loss what to preach when they believe so little.

It is therefore a time when the hosts of orthodox Christianity should put aside all minor differences of doctrine, forget mere variations in the shades of uniform, and combine to resist the assaults of infidelity. For not one church, not one form of Christian belief, but all churches and all forms are assailed together. Modern skepticism does not attack the conclusions of Christianity. but its very premises. It refuses to accept it as a supernatural religion.

Is this, then, a time for denominational squabbles, for the contest of one Christian church for victory over another, for hair splitting over doctrines, and for the measuring of one denomination's stature against another's? If they indulge in these diversions, we warn the churches that they do it in the face of an enemy which is ceaselessly and with masterly skill looking for their overthrow; for their annihilation under the

ruins of Christianity. It was his realization of the perilous situation which led the Bishop of Manchester, in England, to protest in a recent sermon against the disposition to pay heed to matters which did not touch the main issue between Christianity and its opponents He was alarmed that so much attention was given to "disputable arguments and questionable points of doctrine in the present state of society." He was filled with anxiety, he said, to know how to deal with the phenomena which presented themselves in society, and could not understand how men could persuade themselves to waste time on mere puerilities.

And yet how many ministers really understand the gravity of the situation, and how many theological students are there who are getting properly equipped for the contest? We should judge from reading our religious contemporaries that there was such ease in Zion that tittle-tattle and gossip and badinage and trivial discussion could be safely, if not profitably, pursued.

"A Bloody Shirt Campaign

Money." Four years ago the irrepressible KIL-PATRICK was "stumping" Indiana for the Republicans, as he has been lately doing in Maine and Vermont. His heart beat warmly for the cause, and his remarkable lung power was exerted to the fullest capacity. When he had "finished his tour of six counties," although he found "the people enthustastic and determined, and the old war spirit thoroughly roused," still he was not satisfied with the situation. Therefore he wrote the following patriotic letter to HAYES, then Governor of Ohlo:

"GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21, 1876. "Drin Sim: I have just fluished the tour of six counties in Indiana, and, feeling that any reliable information from this State will interest you, I write. In the first place, the canvass is well conducted, the people are en-thusiastic and determined, and the old war spirit thor-oughly aroused, and if it were notter one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an Independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, and it will defeat Gen. Hanns son. There is but one way to overcome this movement The leaders of the Independents are poor, needy, and in debt. They must be lectured to, and documents must be placed in their hands that they may be convinced of their folly. A bloody shirt campaign with money, and Indiana is safe. A financial campaign and no money, and we are beaten. The National Committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting their battle, and bravely; but unless the National Committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party, and the country, defeat is certain in October. I never in my life felt so certain I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my lesire for success, my dear sir, is my only excuse for writing you. Your triend, J. KILPATRICK.

"To R. B. HATEL Governor, &c." The advice of this illustrious hero was taken. "A bloody shirt campaign with money" was promptly inaugurated. The National Committee did all that was expected, and the result was that plain Farmer WIL LIAMS beat the pretentious Lawyer HARRIson by more than five thousand votes. It was a sad blow to the pride of the latter, and a premonition of the election of TILDEN in November.

KILPATRICK has not impressed himself on the age as among the most distinguished statesmen of this country, but he is a fair representative of the average Republican a given time. He takes his cue from the leaders, and echoes their sentiments when he wanders about the country with a stock of vehement declamation to astonish the cars of the groundlings.

The party programme of 1876, which repeated that of 1868 and of 1872, is now revived in all its intensity, fifteen years after the close of the civil war, and when the passions of sectional strife might be supposed to have cooled off. Not so, however. The Republican leaders have condensed their policy into a single issue of North against South. It is the same old story, and would continue to be so, but that the people seem determined meritorious soldiers find themselves com- to make an end of agitation, the only pracpelled to make application at this late day | tical effect of which is to alienate one part of the Union from the other, to Impair confidence, and to endanger the return of sub-

"A bloody shirt campaign with money"

embodies the platform of the Convention that nominated GARFIELD: To organize a crusade against the Southern people, who, both white and black, are industriously striving to build up their fortunes; to excite the prejudices of the Northern people by falsehood and calumny, and then to raise money to carry the election by force and

fraud, as was done in 1876. Such is the Republican plan of campaign, with which the country ought to be familiar by this time. Business men in all the pursuits of life are forced to consider whether this constant strain can be made without imperilling their interests. A political war, waged with all the fierceness of actual hostilities, and with a bitterness which brave soldiers never exhibit, can only serve to perpetuate bad passions, and to separate by a chasm those whom destiny has bound to-

An Interesting Case. A criminal case of considerable political interest has been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial Department, this week. Some time ago, Messrs. FLAHERTY and BENNETT, two of the Commissioners of Charities in Kings County, were tried in the City Court of Brooklyn for malfeasance in office, and were convicted. In the course of the trial the presiding Judge received an anonymous letter saying that one of the jurors in the case was on friendly terms with the sons of one of the defendants, and was in the habit of playing cards with the young men every night. The Judge read this communication to the juryman, in the presence of the counsel on both sides, and characterized the imputation as a serious one; but the juror declared that he was ignorant of the handwriting or authorship of the letter. He was not questioned as to the truth of its contents. The Commissioners were subsequently convicted, and this proceeding was one of the errors which they assigned as reason why the judgment against them

deemed it sufficient. Mr. Justice BARNARD, in the opinion of the Court, declares that the tendency of the proceeding was to dominate the juror's free will, and to terrify him into a verdict for the people, and a new trial is therefore granted. This criticism of judicial action because of its undue influence over the mind of a juror can hardly fall to excite some amusement among members of the bar in Judge BARNARD's circuit, where he is noted for the confidence he manifests in his own ability to make juries render such verdicts as he thinks proper. Indeed, when they venture to do otherwise, he rarely fails to manifest his displeasure. We agree, however, to the proposition that any act on the part of a Judge which has a tendency to dominate a juror's free will is objectionable.

should be reversed. The General Term has

But when Mr. Justice BARNARD goes further and says there was nothing in the letter we have mentioned which was either unpleasant or serious, and that "a juror may play cards with young companions and afterward be a good juror to try their father for an alleged criminal offence," he is very far out of the way indeed. That sort of juror might be preferred by paternal defendants, but would hardly be satisfactory

Dangerous Steamships.

to District Attorneys.

How many of the steamships which leave New York every week for Southern ports are in any wise better fitted to encounter a cyclone than was the lost City of Vera Cruz? Probably not one. That vessel was simply swamped by heavy seas falling upon a deck or deck house too weak or flimsy to prevent the water from breaking into the body of the ship.

Similar defects of construction can be noticed in many, if not all, of the steamers engaged in Southern trade which are to be found lying at the wharves on the North and East Rivers. There is no reason to suppose that they would fare any better in a tropical hurricane than the City of Vera Cruz did.

The adoption of a new model for steamships liable to exposure to such storms ssible to devise a form of deck which cannot be broken in from above. If we are not mistaken, there are such decks on many transatiantic steamers. Of course, in pleasant weather passengers find the staterooms on deck very agreeable in a trip to the tropics: but the light framework which contains them is insufficient to withstand the seas raised by a cyclone.

Disasters like that to the City of Vera Cruz will continue to occur so long as vessels constructed like her visit the same region of storms.

A Question for Gov. Cornell.

Gov. Cornell has refused to comply with a judicial order for his examination in regard to an alleged erasure of the signature to a certain bill, on the ground that the proposed inquiry is an unconstitutional interference with the prerogatives of the Executive of the State. He says: "There is but one tribunal authorized to make such inquiry, and the Governor is unwilling to be ques" ned by any other authority."

We suppose he means a Court of Impeachment, but even that tribunal could not make him testify against himself. This little tiff between two departments of the Government reminds us that there is an inquiry, however, which the people of this city can properly make of Gov. Connell

and demand to have answered. Months ago he was asked to take action in reference to grave charges against one of the Justices of an important court of local jurisdiction. Those charges are either true or false. If they are true, the Judge ought to be removed. If they are false, he should not be injured by having them held over his

Why does not the Governor announce his conclusions in respect to this matter, or, at all events, make a further investigation, if he is not able to come to any conclusion upon the papers before him?

Very True.

The Boston Daily Advertiser now condemns Mr. Blaine's manner of carrying on a canvass in the State of Maine; and it finds a serious cause of the defeat of the party in " the utter indifference manifested by leaders and followers to the clearly proved charges of forgery and perjury in the election returns, and the absence of any condemnation of the acts of the perpetrators of them."

Yes, and one serious cause of the approaching defeat of the Republican party in the Presidential election of November next will be the utter indifference manifested by the leaders of that party, and by its rank and flie, to the clearly proved charges of bribery and perjury in the record of Gen.

cast their ballots for the imperilled Republican candidates. In a special and literal sense, it is always premature for the Maine Democracy to grow before they are out of the woods.

Many happy returns of the day, Madanie

San Francisco is excited over a rencontre between Mr. ROBERT E. CULDRISH and Mr. J. C. PLOOD, Jr., son of the millionaire of the Comstock lode. It is understood that Mr. FLOOD sharged Mr. Culnus with the authorship of the following:

"A pretty well anthenticated rumor is going the rounds in railroad and builion society in San Francisco at the present time, to the effect that young Univers S. BUCK) GRANT has received from Miss Junnie FLOOD the largest kind of a Mitten, with a big, big M, all on account of his lack of loyalty to that young lady. The story goes that Buck came here a few weeks ago estensibly to visit his flancee, but as she was off in the Sierras when Buck arrived, this very promising scion of the house of Galax land himself out for a good lime, to accomplish which he brought into requisition all the advantages which his supposed engagement to Miss Froop would naturally rive him. Those who whisper that Grongs R. WELLS PLOOD'S private secretary, was the Mephistopheles of the occasion, doubtless do him a great injustice. Nor do I believe that the plot had its inception in the brain of J. C. FLOOR, JENNIE'S ESSUE father, who, finding that Gen. Grant had not received the nomination for a third term in the Presidential office, concluded that the "Grants were not such great shakes after all,' and so concluded to get rid of Buck. I repeat, I do not attach any importance to these rumors. That GROEGE R. WELLS led BUCK astray at the instance of the older FLOOD, I cannot be-fleve. It may be that the plot had its inception in another quarter. Floor has a very wicked partner-James G. Pain-who is known by various other appella-tions. For instance, some pious persons call him 'Truthful Janua.' Others more worldly minded call him Slippery Jim.' I can't believe it possible that his services were called into requisition, and that he put up this unholy job on young Unrases. Whoever did it ought o receive the execration of all true patriots. In the nean time Bock will finish the writing of a charming ociety novel, entitled, 'Hope Deferred; or, the Busted

If reports printed in Eastern newspapers are true, Miss FLOOD is to be congratulated on the rupture of the engagement. If young GRANT appeared in public with a girl whose social standing rendered it improper, she had no other alternative. Miss FLOOD's dowry is esti-

mated at \$2,500,000.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN MAINE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- The causes that led to the defeat of the Republicans in Maine were both local and national, and are imperfectly understood by the country. The party machine there, as in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, and other Republican States, is in the hands of a few men. and has been run for their personal benefit. Hamlin and Blaine have been the absolute masters of the organization, and have traded with it

as a mere chattel. Year after year the rank and file wearled of the partisan serfdom until 1878, when they sud-denly snapped the chains asunder and elected Garcelon Governor over Connor, with all his wealth and the prestige of possession. They took the Greenback club to break Blaine's head, it being the most convenient weapon at the time. That was the first surprise and 'warning for "the plumed knight," and it shocked the ancient Hamlin as the sign of a rebellion which ustified the calling out of troops.

Pretending to be the peculiar friends of the soldier, the Republicans have, with rare exceptions, conferred their posts of honor and their places of profit on politicians attached to the interests of leaders. In Maine the only important office held by a soldier is the Post Office at Bangor. The hypecrisy of this pretension, compared with the practice of excluding soldiers from the valuable rewards or from just recognition, has disgusted thousands who served in the Union army.

Gen. Plaisted, just chosen Governor, served gallantly throughout the civil war. He was an earnest Republican, and was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. Contrary to custom, the Convention of the district nominated L. Powers to succeed him, for no better reason than that he was the creature of Hannibal Hamlin, and, though in the freshness of young manhood at the breaking out of the rebellion, he had preferred the paths of peace and safety at home to the dangers of war in the field. In that respect he imitated the example of Blaine, who was contracting to sell guns at high prices when Plaisted was leading Maine volunteers to

This gailing affront to the soldier element, by the rejection of a Union General for a scrub politician, served to intensify the resentment against the rule of Blaine and Hamlin, and cost them thousands of votes last Monday. This is seems essential to safety. It is certainly one of the local causes that operated to break down the despotism in Maine, from which the sceptre has departed.

In a national point of view, the popular demand for a change of administration, looking to a reform of abuses and to the end of sectional strife, had decided effect. The elements of opposition came together under a common flag. being animated with an equal desire to attain that object. The people are not to be humbugged any longer by the old scarecrows of "solid South" and "rebel brigadiers." They have come to know by experience that these devices are only employed as a means of prolong ing extravagance and corruption, and of con-

tinuing the beneficiaries of both in office. In the face of a defeat which leaves him shorn of power, Blaine's telegram to Garfield is ful of characteristic effrontery and of disregard of truth. It is notorious that the Republicans expended an enormous sum of money in buy-ing certain Greenback leaders and votes in the cities and towns. They induced the first Temperance candidate to refuse the nomination, and tried to buy off the other. They bulldozed mechanics and laborers with threats of dismissal if they refused to take the Republican prescription. They bargained with rum-sellers to withhold prosecutions for illicit traffic as the price of votes for Davis. They resorted to

other disreputable means to attract support. It is true, but not in the sense of Blaine's tele-gram, "Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine," and he more than any living man is responsible for the diagrace. He personally managed the campaign, and used these appliances to save himself and his party from the crushing blow that the people, and especially the resenting Republican soldiers, have just inflicted.

What most disturbs the composure of the crestfallen Senator is the well-known fact that some thousands of the large campaign fund which the magnificent Jewell supplied were unfortunately invested and brought no return. Blaine is a very sharp man as the world goes, but he has discovered by this time that his seeds of instruction have not been planted on a sterile soil, and that there are patriots now rejoicing for Plaisted whose prejudices were supposed to be conquered for Davis with Blaine's arguments.

It requires a great deal of Christian philosophy to be resigned to such dispensations of Greenbackers. When Blaine tells Garfield that after a most accurate canvass he had " an assured majority of 6,000 at the minimum" on the Wednesday preceding the election, of which number 3,000 mysteriously disappeared exactly four days" before that event, he naturally ex cites the sympathy which a guileless Republican deserves for counting his chickens before they are hatched. Being of a forgiving nature, the distinguished Senator will find it pleasant to meet the gentlemen about Augusta, Bangor and Portland who voted for Plaisted with his money in their pockets, to prove how easy it is for true patriotism to rise above the seductions of flithy lucre.

The officeholders have not recovered from

the galvanic shock of Maine's battery. They take no comfort from John Sherman's assurances that Ohio will come to the rescue. They bribery and perjury in the record of Gen.

GARFIELD.

Who says that the age of miracles is past? When the blind saint in the old story finished his sermon, the stones responded Amen. So up in Maine, when the supply of flesh-and-blood Republican voters gives out, the pine trees have been known to march to the polls in serried phalanx, so to speak, and

THE TEXT OF THE CZAR'S URASE,

Wherein Russin has Gained by Mellhoff's storahlp-The Evils Still to be Cored. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.-The Czar has

saued the following significant ukase: By our ukase given to the governing Senate, 1880, in view of the attempts of antacious can to overthrow government and secial order in By our array of the governing Sensat. Feb. 12, 1980, in view of the attempts of salladrous conservators to overthrow coveriment and social order in Russia, there was established a Supreme Executive Commission for the order varieties of the attempts of the attempts of the contract of the Carlotter of the Commission. We are persuaded that the immediate duty of that Commission, we are persuaded that the immediate duty of that Commission is all the authorities for the strongle sasing sedition—is so far accomplished under Gen. Melikoff that our further directions for the preservation of order and tranquillity can be brought into effect according to the ordinary ways established by hew. Therefore we have now finally determined: To abolish the Singer of the American of the Carlotter o

At the same time Gen. Melikoff was appointed Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Cherevin, the Associate of the Chief of the Third Section, to be Associate of the Minister of the Interior.

This news, and especially the abolition of the hated Third Section, was received with unusual jubilation by the people and the press. "At last neace and order are established! Glory to God and the Czar, and thanks to Gen. Mellkoff!" were among the exclamations heard here on all hands. But has the reestablishment of order been indeed brought about by the change in the Government? There is rumor among the higher circles that Gen.

Meilkoff, during his six months of absolute power, has made many enemies among the courtiers, who pressed the Cart to reduce the alt-powerful. Dictator to the subordinate office of Minister. In thoir demand they were supported by the Russian party, whose reprosch tan thus: "A thousand years ago our forefathurs could not govern themselves, and so invited the Yariaus the Rurik family) from abroad. Ten centuries passed, and still the Russians appear unable to rute their countries and armenian!" This complaint at court was too loud to be ignored by the Cart, and so he deemed it prudent to compromise. He compiled in part with the wishes of his dignitaries, and he retained a part of his original plan. He placed Gen. Meilkoff at the head of the Ministry of the Interior, giving him at the same time the corps of gendarmes, and putting the General Governors and all the Governors directly under his command, thus preserving for him supreme power over all internal affairs.

What the Russian journals say of Meilkoff's administration is highly complimentary to him. The Gooks says: "The hear of the war, the organizer of the measures that promptly put an end to the dreadful plaque, he stands before the nation as the suppresser of sedition, and the restore of less ally pand order. He will be than the venembered by myriads o yroung of parents who received back their unhappy sons and daughters, and by the whole public, who know that the guilty were wisely discriminated from the innocent."

The Russians feet he full value of this praise. Every year thousands upon thousands of innocent men and women were arrested, and their career forever ruined. The whole body of educated Russians hived in constant dread of arrest on suspicion. Thus among all the deeds of Gen. Meilking the destruction of the Third Section is the most significant in Russian eyes.

Among other services of our late Dictator not the loast is the considerable freedom grauted by him to the press the Severni journals have said that by limiting the asserting all allowance

of the parishes, are regarded as too green to be admitted to the university. Yesterday the graduates of the scientific gymnasium (where the mathematics and the natural sciences are taught in preferences to the classical could enter the School of Mines; to-day only the graduates of the classical gymnasiums are admitted. This lack of unity and system in educational matters has driven the youth and their parents to a despate of which no foreigner can have even an approximate idea. Suffice it to say that among other epidemics we have in Russia an epidemic of suicide among students.

Take also our Zemstvos or provincial Legislatures. If has become only too plain that no single province can save itself from the grain destroying insects and Siberian marmots, or from the cattle epidemics. A union of the forces of all the provinces affected is clearly necessary; but the Czar has peremptorily forbidden any joint action on the part of the Zemstvos for reasons best known to himself. Thus, while one province spends hundreds of thousands of roubies in order to destroy iccusts, and drives into the fleids for that purpose men, women, and children, the neighboring province may remain inactive, resigning itself to God's will. And so all the expenses and exertions of the former, as is often the case, are brought to maught by the inertia of the later.

The Russian proces is also a grisvous example of administrative disorder. The caprice, whims, exactions, and desponse only by long suffering journalists. There is no law by which editors can be safely guided, and even the most loyal and insw-abiding of them must be always prepared for fines, the loss of property, and the loss of liberty. The Golos envise even the lot of Ninhilst publications, saying: "The power of the clandestine journals must be explained, not by the force or novelty of their principles, but by that perfect freedom with which they treat some of the most important facts of our public life, which undappily cannot even be touched by our legal press." Together with oth

still safe and active.

Bragging in their Cups.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Riding in the ears of the New York Contral Railroan yester-day, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen, whom, from their manner of talking, I judged to be politicians. It seems there is some plan on foot to count out the Democracy in this State in November. The State machinery being Republican, that can be readily done; in fact, it was done as they boasted, last year, when they counted out the Lieutenant-Governor and the instance of the State tacket, with the majority was so overwhelming prince that they dered not do it. These mon had been drinking some, and were not do it. These mon had been drinking some, and were adhere a besides myself it lak, being heard by several others besides myself. I am a young man, just about to cast my first vote for a Presidential candidate, and I surely could not cast it for a party whose leaders are so corrupt that they beast of their wickedness in public places.

W. S. B. Burralo, Sept. 15.

Garfield, or No Work,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A promment Republican in this place said to a Democrat the other day. "Whom are you seing to vote for this fall?" 'Why, I am going to vote for Hancock, of course." The Bepablican then said. "It you vote for Hancock we Republicans will not give you say work. Now you had better yote for Garffeld, and then we will help you by giving you work."

The Democrat said to him: "Then you mean to drive a you work with the property of the property on may take away your work and be blanked to you."

New Marker, Sept. 10. A Totalsu Desochat.

A Pardonable Curtosity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by

the communication sent to C. M. De G. Garneld by Mr. Blaine that he gives as an excuso for the great Waterloo Hame that he gives as an excuse to the person of Monday the liberal use of money by the Democratic party. I should like to know what Mosars, Jewell and Blaine shid with the money fixed a mani which they took from the September salary of the poor skeys employees of the Foxt Office Department throughout the country, and how much it cost them to lose Maine.

BROGALTR, Sept. 10. QES. HANCOCK'S FRIENDS.

These who Called and Those who Sent their

Among those who visited Gen. Hancock esterday were Senator Bayard, John Jay Cisco. Howard Potter, Algernon S. Sullivan, W. B. Leonard, Smith E. Lane, Chief Justice Daly, J. G. Campbell of Arizona, and delegates from a colored Hancock and English club, the headquarters of which are at 144 West Fortieth street. Gen. Hancock, on the receipt of the first

eplied:
Thanks for your congratulations on the glorious vicory of our plain people, in opposition to class legislation
ory of our plain people, in opposition to class legislation

tory of our sisin neople, in expression to cleas legislation and to a sixth term. We found and won a Union victory. You head the enemy while I the guns.

Mr. Puliztor telegraphed that himself and numerous friends desired an opinion from Geo. Hancock on the Maine victory. The General's reply was

reply Was:

Tolegram received asking what I think the effect of the
Naine election will be. I think it will load to a pure and
efficients/dministration of our public affars, burying sectionalism, cementing the Union, and perpetuating representative government. But instead of permitting us to
relax our labors, it imposes the necessity of increasing
tiem to resist the desirence efforts of our opponents.
Harder work than ever is required of our friends for the
crowning victory.

Mr. Eugene Casserly of San Francisco tele-graphed: Maine redeemed, and a new star in the East-shines brightly. Its name is Hancock. Bayonets are not fit in-arruments for collecting treemen's votes. Well spoken, High Chief.

Gen. Hancock in return said: The result on the Aliantic front is very encouraging MI be equalled, at least, on the Parific casat, to which I am warmly attached, with which I am beautiful by early association, and whose interests I understand, sad in any sphere of life would always endeavor to promote

Mr. Blaine and Money in Maine. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-The reason assigned y Mr. Blaine for the defeat of his party in Maine on ouday last was the large amount of money the Democrats expended to accomplish it. He declared that he hadn't enough means to offset its effect, or the result would have been different. In view of a discovery made to-day, it will be seen that Mr. Illaine is pleading the to-day, it will be seen that Mr. Blaine is pleading the baby act. Not later then a formisht before the election he wrote to the Republican Congressional Committee here, saying he wanted no more money from them; that he had all he wanted and that the State would give Davis at least 5,000 majority. He wrote the committee several times to that effect, beasting of his ability to carry the State without any more assistance from here, and grandly advising the committee to send it to Ohio and Indiana, where it was needed. The Republican leaf-stars were analy with Blaine, especially because, after he refused the money they offered him, he hays the blaine him for his defeat at their door. In the neighborhood of \$100,000 had previously been sent to Maine.

Connda Pacific Rallway.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 16.-The Mail, the Govrament organ, has the following special cablegram:
"London, Sept. 15.—The reports hitherto cabled to
anada of the success of the Pacific Railway negotiations were premature, and the allegations that they had been were premature, and the allegations that they had been broken off were entirely without foundation. An article in the London Times, stating that the mission of the Canadian Ministers had proved successful was also premature, and there was no truth in the alleged terms of the contract. To-day the Ministers have concluded a contract for constructing and working the road with capitalists of London, Paris, and America, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament. No details are given, but there is the best authority for saying that the negotiations are absolutely complete, and that Parliament will be put in possession of the follest particulars before it is asked to commit the Dominion to the contract."

The defeat of the Republican party in Maine ners, portraits, and outfits for torchlight processions A manufacturer in Vessy street said yesterday been in this business through three campaigns, and this one is going to beat them ail. The result of the election in Matte has bad a remarkable effect. The Democrate are ordering Hancock and Suchish banners a good deal taster than I can turn them out, although I have eleven artists engaged on portraits alone. At least six Democratic delevations called on me this morning within two hours to order hammer and outfits. They taik exultingly about the victory in Maine. To this I make short raphes, for it is my business not to offend either side. Most of my orders for banners come from out of town. The elevated railroads have damaged the banner business in New York.

Comptroller Knox and Newark's Broken Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, returned to Washington yester day from a trip to Leadville in the company of Mr. day from a trip to Leadwille in the company of Mr. Adams, the Bank Examiner of this District Mr. Knox said to-day that he had not replied to the letter of the stockholders of the broken national bank of Newark, asking why the Deputy Comptroller of the Carrency, Mr. Langworthy, who examined the bank just before its failure, had pronounced it to be in a solvent condition. The Comptroller said that he thought he might in time reply to this letter. He added that a large divident would be paid to the depositors in a short time. He could not tell the exact amount of the divident, as the receiver had not completed hie statement of the exact condition of the bank and forwarded the checks to the department.

Sanaroga, Sept. 16 .- At the morning session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Prof. Old berg of Washington read a paper recommending radical berg of washington read a paper recommending radica; changes in the pharmaceutical nomenciature of several substances, in order to make them harmonious with the nomenciatures of all the European nations, except Eu-iand. Among the proposed changes of names were those of such wolkshown articles as potassa, antimony, and sodium. These changes were apposed by some speakers on the ground of expediency.

New Jersey's State Fair. The New Jersey State Fair, to be held at Vaverly on the 20th inst., will continue for five days, and promises to be more interesting than any of its predecessors. There will be a display of thoroughbred neat cattle, as well as fine hords of graded cattle, Lacrosse playing and bleyele racing will be teatures of the fair. The Hen. George C. Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for dovernor of New Persey, is to be a visitor.

The Anthractic Safely Across the Ocean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From the e glad to hear that she arrived at Falmouth, England oe giad to near that see arrived at raimouth, England, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning all well, twenty-three days from Philadelphia to Falmouth. She started with twenty-five tons of coal on hoard. What she had left on arrival I cannot say. She certainly could not have obtained any more on the way across. From the twenty-five tons must of course be deducted the coal needed for the daily cooking for twelve men.

A Business Man's Terror.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : As a business man I am alarmed at the action of those be, nighted heathens up in Maine, and I fear we shall be bliged to live four long years under Gen. Hancock.

oninged to live four long years under Gen. Hancock.
Had I better close one my United States bonds?
Will they go down to nothing?
Will real estate he worth paving taxes on?
Will the rebels oblige us to ngain bold slaves?
Will we still retain the same flag?
Will C. M. syndicates be abolished?
If so, how are we going to live? Where shall we emigrate to?

Many Candidates for Mayor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I second the motion of your correspondent of yesterday, and think we could have no more able or digmiled Mayor

than Algernon S. Sullivan. David T. Fulies. NEW YORK, Sept. 15. News for Dorsey. Returns from all but five counties in Arkan-

sasgive Churchill, Domocratic candidate for Governor, a majority of 52,000 over Parks. The same counties gave Tilden 23,366 majority over llayes in 1870. Democratic gain, 28,734. The five counties not yet reported gave Haves 3,864 majority.

Garfield and the Electoral Fraud.

From the Indianapolis Sentingly Garfield must ever stand before this country in an infamous light, as the chief conspirator in the greatest frand and most appailing crime ever perpetrated on the people of this great republic

When Hancock's Voted In O have you heard the news from Maine? O have you heard the news from Maine! Hurrah! Burrah! Horrah! Horrah! O have you heard the news from Maine! The Pine Tree State speaks out again: And we'll all feel proud when Hancock's voted in:

O Jimmy Garfield's on the run, Harrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! De Golyer, Credit Mobilier, He swears at last they didn't pay And we'll all feel proud when Hancock's voted in! Swing out your banners, one and all,

And roll along the glorious ball, Hurrah! Hurrah! The voters of the Union stand For honest rulers of the land And we'll all feel proud when Hancock's voted in! Farewell to bribe, and " loan," and " brief," Hurrant Hurrant To petty rogue and mighty thief, Hurrah! Hurrah
The White House clear of trand and tool And let the nation's hero rule

And we'll all feet proud when Hancock's voted in! Make ready for the jubilen. Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll give our hero three times three. Burran | Hurrah ! No North, no South, no East, no West,

But one great country, grandest, best: And we'll all feel proud when Hancock's voted in! An Onto Barustican.

BUNDEAMS

-Deauville, France, has been so full that valters have underlet their rooms at \$5 a night

-Dr. Tanner's audiences in New England are reported "as thin as he was at the end of the fas

The longest bridge in the world, on the Orenburg (Russia) Railrent over the Voice, has been completed. The construction began in 1877. -Miss Spicer, who lately married Mr. Miles of her Majesty's First Life Guards, is clearly not a superstitious young lady. She had thirteen bridesmands. The statue of the late President Thiers,

at St. Germain, is to be inaugurated on Sunday next. Mr. Jules Simon has been delegated by the French Academy

... The wife of a wealthy Boston sugar refiner was caught stealing a lace shawl in a store, though her wallet was crammed full of money, and her husband permitted her to spend all she wanted to.

-The expedient of charging ten cents for admission to the Ohio State camp meeting of colored Methodists, at Califwell, might have served to pay the expenses if the treasurer had not absconded.

-A servant at Eric, Pa., habitually drank his employer's brandy on the My. A bottle containing poison was unintentionally set where the brandy had been. The servant drank from it and was killed. -A correspondent of the London Builden

timates that the number of bricks annually used for niding purposes in that part of London comprised with in a radius of four or five miles from London Bridge eight hundred millions -Old Coke of Norfolk would often kill lifty

orace of partridge to his own gun on a let of September, and that gun a flint and steel fowling piece; and the predurious sum of nearly one thousand grouse felt to Los Walsingham's gun in one day, seven or eight years ago. -Block Island is remarkable in many ways. Of its 1,147 in population 1,032 were born on the island. The inhabitants use peat for fuel, and sea weed nots them over \$20,000 a year. There never was a init

r a lawyer among them, and for 120 years no mails amo to the island. -The American Manufacturer says that John B. Jervis, who ordered the first locomotive in America to be made, is living, aged over 80, at Rome, N. Y., and Horatio Allen, who saw the order carried est

and who ran the pioneer locomotive, is living at kees Orange, N. J., aged over 70. -Counsel for a burgiar at Galveston asked for an adjournment bending the arrival of material witnesses. "What do you expect to prove!" asked the Court. "That my clients quiet, sober, and hardworking." "Hy whom do you expect to prove this!" "By the officers of the pentientiary, where he spent five

years."

-Farmer Stouffer of Chambersburg, Pa. shot and killed a neignbor who was stealing his corn are potatoes. Stouffer was indicted for murder, but has been acquitted. Pennsylvania, like this State, has no law as horizing anybody to shoot a thief; but in this case the prosecution was purposely weak, and the jury agree -Of the two most eminent dogs of the

day, Prince Bismarck's Tyras and Victor Hugo's Schat, the latter has just died, full of years and honors, and received interment in the grounds of Hauteville House, With him was buried the silver collar presented him by his master, whose faithful companion he had been through long years of exile. -Andrew Zittel, a St. Louis saloon keeper. amounced that he would do his best to bring about a

really temperate use of liquor by returing to sell any to intoxicated persons. John McLoughlin was the first bim, he resentfully shot the reformer through the head -A serious interruption of diplomatic relations has occurred between France and the Vatican. The estrangement has arisen out of the clerical policy of the French Government, especially toward the Jesusa. Matters are said to have gone so far that the French rep-

resentative of the Vatican has been practically recalled, while the Suncio at Paris has demanded his papers -The fame of Mrs. Mix increases throughout the Connecticut valley. She is a colored Methodist and, if the belief of those who have been treated by he s well founded, works miracles upon invalids. Alice Ball of Pittsfield was enabled to walk after sixteen years of helpicsaness, and similar cases are numerous. On the other hand, some of those who thought they were cared are as bad as ever.

-The Paris Figure tells how when Louis Sapoleon, in June, 1848, alighted at a Paris railroad station, he found himself stopped by a crowd who, under the surveillance of the Garde Mobile, were demolashing barricades. "Come, citizen." exclaimed a portly dame, "lend a hand, and put a paving stone back into its place." "Two rather than one," said the Prince. "It's just what I came to Paris to do."

-A farm servant ploughing near Rosesberg, in West Prussia, a tew days ago, turned up an earth enware pot containing about six thousand gold coma They were so called "hollow pennies" of the old Teutomic knights, and belonged to the fourteenth and fitteenth centuries. The "hollow penny" is a silver con with a raised rim around it; the centre displays the arms of the Grand Master of the Order for the time being. Ther were twenty-one different sorts among the coins found.

-The Philadelphia enterprise of a thousand one-horse coaches, or light and novel construction to carry eight persons each and run to all parts of the city is to be speedily out in operation. The fare is to be can by transfers be made to almost any desired point; while a single fare will secure a ride on any one of the traffic. The street car companies anticipate a serious

decrease in their business. -The Bradford (Yorkshire) Observer says that Adelaide Neilson, while nursery maid at Mrs. Pad gett's, Bawkhill, Guiseley in that county, was most at-tentive to her dutes, and very active, never requiring prompting in anything. In her spare time she learned accurately passages from Scalespeare. Sodetermined was she to go on the stage—an intention she often an-nounced to the family she served—that one evening after leaving her employment at the usual hour she started or London. She slept the first night under the trees in Hyde Park, and subsequently got work, in answer to an advertisement, as a seamstress.

-The Rev. Father Kemper, of St. Louis, started a Roman Catholic achool in his parish, and rom his pulpit warned his congregation against suscential irreligious schools. James L. Brackett, the principal of an academy, regarded this policy as injurious to bu business, and when they met Brackett used a why on the priest. For that offence the teacher was execut-municated. On a Sunday soon afterward he went to worship in the church, and Father Kemper ordered his expulsion, which was effected. Again Brackett cotored during a mass, and again the pastor requested the usbers to eject him. They did not obey, and the services we

theretore left unfinished. -The champion jack-of-all-trades belongs to England, and lives near Chribester. He has writed assembly in the four quarters of the globe, and acked asteward, salimaker, cook, mate, and navigator. He new hangs out his sign as "Prof. Pullinger, contracts to ventor, fisherman, builder, carpenter, joiner, sieyer, undertaker, turner, cooper, painter, glazier, sign ismiter, wooden pumpmaker, paper hanger, beil hanger osst milder, clock cleaner, locksmith, umbre is repair r, chiux and glass mender, netkonier, wirewest-r, groser, baker, farmer, taxidermist, copying clerk, letter writer, accountant, surveyor, emanoer, find measure urer, house agent, vestry clerk, assistant overwor, cirk to the Sciany Sparrow Clots, clerk to the Sciany solite, assessor and collector of land tax and property and to come tax, and collector of church and highway rates."

-Cats have fared very differently in different countries. In Egypt in ancient times they were worshipped, and in Turkey the pecule, minitude of Mohammed's pronounced partially for the anunal have ever since treated cats with distinguished counderation On the other hand, they were in the middle ages regarded in France as flends incarnate, a view of dom taken here; and in Paris, on St John's day, there was a feline helocaust, when suchs and basets ful of cats were brought to the courte or the Place do in tirers. where the sovereign put a torch to the piles of and amid which they were burnt alive. The fast severeign who took part in this coremany was the Good Secret himself. Cardinal Richellen was much admeted to cata and had an Angora, his constant companion, on ware he lavished the tenderest careses, while Coulor had half a dozen ground him, but the affection entertained by these eminent men for cats in normalize derivat-seem to have prompted them to interiers to save the Paristan pussies in general from a hideous death

-Frugality has for many contucies been a pervading characteristic of the Heisenberg month whites extens, with the almost unitary exception of Frederick L-darlyte's exceptive Herr-mines should to the Prussian people who decome extensive a constitution practice. The bresset Crewe Prime through instribution and useful career, has proved himself mother of this animator, but as a various and economic. For this case, and the Constitution of this animator, but as a various and economic. of his aniversions, both as a warrior and encounted. Too officers of one of the Guard recomments, which empore the annual privilege of being inspected by the Econ Universe, included him has sear, after inspection tensuing that brock. Champagies flowed freely, and the token were laden with the misstexistics of elegants of the season. The Frince, however would token network and even refused the spacified drawful tendence of the marking that he only drains abandance in around you casions. This year the gallant guardinal ordered mixtures otherwise, so that the Prince, when he object these room after inspection, found only a modest report of aniversities, but the chart and here availing him the atomic six of aniversities in the chart and the availing him the atomic six down, purpose heartify of the trivaliage and with the observation. This is as it should be among couragles, produced his conversaling and charling. manned for more than an hour smearing and charmed.